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Makes Cooking
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REYNOLDS & SON, BARRE, VT.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

COSTLY ATTENDANCE

(Original.)

I was standing on the quarter deck (this was before the time of bridges aboard ship), working out of New York harbor, when a man came up the companion way, looked wildly about him and gasped in astonishment.

"Well, my man," I said, "what's the matter?"

"I don't know," he said. "How did I get aboard this ship?"

"You probably skulked aboard, but you won't skulk now you've got aboard. You'll work your passage."

You see, we had so much of this sort of deadbeat that we'd get tired of it, and I didn't propose to be humbugged. The man was well dressed—in fact, too well dressed to make a sailor or for him to stand heaving coal into the furnaces. I looked him over and made up my mind to make a cabin boy of him.

"Now, see here," I said. "It is too late to put you ashore. You know that or you wouldn't have shown yourself till later. I've got to take you to Liverpool. You go to the head steward and tell him to get what he can out of you."

While I was speaking the man seemed to be trying to recall something. Then he thrust his hands into his trousers pocket, then into all the rest of his pockets, evidently looking for money. Then he turned to me and said:

"Put me ashore."

"Put you ashore? I would without your asking if I could. I've got the mails on board, and I daren't lose an hour."

I was watching him like a cat and felt sure he was playing the emotions that would be expected of him under the circumstances.

"What am I to do, captain?"

"Do what I told you to do—go to the head steward for work."

He disappeared from above the companionway, and I heard nothing more of him till I went to my cabin, where I found a protest drawn up in legal form against my taking him to Liverpool and demanding to be put ashore. At first I was staggered, but I'd seen many a sharper dodge than that, and I assumed that the man had brought the paper aboard with him. I paid no attention to it and in a few days forgot all about the fellow, till one day he appeared in the saloon, where I was at dinner, and handed me a plate of soup.

"Used to waiting on table?" I asked.

"Oh, yes."

"Where have you done any waiting?"

"Summers—hotels."

"Like it?"

"It's the easiest job you could have given me, but it'll be rather expensive for you before my bill is paid."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that every time I hand you a plate of soup it'll cost your company \$1,000."

I smiled good humoredly, being quite amused at the man's "gall." It was

evident he was trying to bluff me into giving him a first class passage out and home again. Still the next morning I awoke before daylight and got to thinking about the fellow till I began to be worried. Caution said treat him as if you believed him. You'll lose nothing. Whereas if you don't and he's all right he may make trouble for you. But the matter had gone too far for me to retreat, and I took no action.

On the return trip, the second morning out, who should I see on deck, dressed in a jaunty English suit, puffing a good cigar, but my shaggy man.

"Good morning, captain," he said. "What'll be the run today?"

I looked at him pretty steadily for a moment, then turned on my heel and went to the purser, who told me the man was down on the list as Nelson Brentwood of New York. I began to fear I was in for trouble.

Just before we reached New York, going into my cabin one morning, I saw on my bunk a paper. I opened it and read:

THE — STEAMSHIP CO.
To Nelson Brentwood, Dr.
Handing the captain five plates of soup \$5.00
Other services as cabin boy 5.00
Loss of time 40.00
Total \$50.00

I began to quake. I'd carried off some one, or rather, some one had got himself carried off to get up a lawsuit to bleed the company. However, there would be no use now paying any attention to the matter. I ignored it, though I confess it bothered me.

Soon after we were docked I was called on by the agent for a statement covering the case of Mr. Brentwood. I gave it and heard no more of the matter till the day before I sailed. Then I received an envelope addressed to Nelson Brentwood and a letter from the agent asking me to sign the communication in the envelope and forward it with other inclosures. The inclosures were an unrecipited bill of Nelson Brentwood for handing him five plates of soup at \$1,000 a plate and a check for \$5,000. The communication was a humble apology for taking him to Europe against his will. I signed the letter and dropped the package in the mail.

When I returned on the next trip I got the explanation. Brentwood was a graduate of — college and during vacations had waited on table at summer hotels. He had studied law and was a brilliant but unsteady man. He had been employed in a case in which he was the one man living so well posted as to handle it successfully and was sure to win. The opposing counsel had given him a supper the night before the trial, got him drunk and shanghaied him, paying a large bribe to some of the company's servants aboard my ship. The affair cost the company \$45,000, besides my bill for having a first class lawyer for a waiter.

F. A. MITCHEL.

MURDERS IN NEW YORK.

Assassination and Riot in the Lower East Side.

New York, Sept. 17.—Two murders, in one of which an innocent hotel proprietor was the victim of his efforts to prevent the robbery of a guest, the other the result of a drunken riot participated in by "Monk" Eastman's gang and the Paul Kelly association, furnish the latest sensation in the metropolis.

The murdered hotel keeper was William Keys, proprietor of the East River hotel at Catherine slip and Water street. Keys was shot through the

heart, and James Breen, alias Kelly, is held by the police as his slayer.

The victim of the "Monk" Eastman gang's rioting was Michael Donovan, twenty-seven years old, a stevedore. John Carroll was mortally wounded in the same riot and Anton Bernhauer, a laborer, was shot through the jaw.

"Monk" Eastman, the leader of the gang, who gave his name as George Delaney, was arrested. With him were taken prisoners Isadore Bernstein, twenty-six years old, a painter; George Meyers, alias Sally, said to be Eastman's first lieutenant, and George Davis, a laborer.

THE REBELS DEFEAT TURLS

Three Battalions of Sultan's Troops Almost Annihilated.

CONSULS HELD AT MONASTIR

Turkish Authorities Tell Them Their Lives Will Be Endangered If They Leave—Gross Outrages Continue in Macedonia.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—Contrary to the official reports, advices from good sources say the Macedonian insurgents are holding their own at several points and are inflicting defeats on the Turks in the districts of Morhova and Melnik, sixty-five miles from Salonika, where three Turkish battalions have been annihilated.

The local authorities at Monastir are seeking to prevent the foreign consuls and correspondents from leaving the town under the allegation that their lives will be endangered.

It is said that the sultan was much annoyed when he learned that Albanian troops had been dispatched to Adrianople.

TURKISH OUTRAGES CONTINUE.

More Fighting in the Neighborhood of Monastir.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 17.—Further letters from Monastir report that fighting has occurred at Kalmakilla between Turkish troops and 150 insurgents under the leaders Tan and Aleko. The result is not yet known.

Turkish soldiers have raided the estate of one of the sultan's bodyguards, Sefulu Bey, at Sturbola Presta; pillaged twenty-six Bulgarian houses, cruelly maltreated four women and taken 1,800 sheep.

About 200 refugees from the burned village of Dyavata, who had gone to Malovistha, have mysteriously disappeared. They are believed to have been captured by Turks, as a Turkish regiment proceeded to Malovistha Sept. 10 with the intention of suppressing 100 insurgents from Asso's band. Eighty-eight of these men escaped, and the remaining twelve defended themselves for several hours and were killed when a second Turkish regiment arrived on the scene. Asso sent a letter to Malovistha the next day, with a suggestive bullet, demanding the names of the villagers "who had betrayed the twelve insurgents."

Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived here from Euxinograd.

A semi-official statement just issued says:

"The details received here of the atrocities daily committed by Turkish soldiers pass the bounds of imagination. The general opinion is that Adrianople will soon be entirely depopulated of the Christian element."

THE OZAR AND BULGARIA.

Alleged Plan to Grab Territory After War With Turkey.

London, Sept. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph claims to have the highest diplomatic authority for saying that Russia's Balkan policy is to isolate Bulgaria by refusing to stop the Macedonian massacres and inducing the powers to remain inactive. Then, when Turkey has defeated Bulgaria, Russia will insist on stepping in and occupying Bulgaria under the pretext of protecting her. Thus Bulgaria would become Russia's vassal.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the Daily Mail asserts that the Serbian government lately equipped bands which were sent in military trains to the frontier, where each man was given arms, provisions and \$25 in cash. The Turkish representative has demanded the cessation of this practice.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Monastir describes the underground cells in the prisons there used for political prisoners. They are so low that the inmates cannot even sit; they must lie down. Water is poured into the cells at night by soldiers, who prod the prisoners with bayonets to prevent sleep. Food is withheld for three days the air passages are stopped and other tortures inflicted in order to force the prisoners into confessions of complicity with the revolutionaries. Many have died in prison.

A Constantinople dispatch to Vienna asserts that Colonel Massy, who was commissioned by the British embassy to inspect the action of the Turkish troops in the Adrianople district, has returned to Constantinople, having been forbidden to continue the journey. It is stated that as far as his observations went they confirmed the reports of the extermination of the Macedonian population by the Turks.

COLD STORAGE FRUITS

Great Success in American Shipments to Europe.

FANCY PRICES PAID FOR APPLES.

Parisians Prefer Russets to All Others—Experiments to Be Broadened This Year to Include Berries and Lemons—Valuable Aid Rendered to Growers and Exporters by the Department of Agriculture.

"You can never tell till you try," is the motto on which William A. Taylor, the field agent of the division of pomological investigation in the department of agriculture at Washington, seems to work, says the New York Post. His idea was abundantly made good when a cargo of russet apples was sent to Paris a month or two ago and sold for prices 40 per cent above what the same fruit would have brought in the home market. It is said to have been the first time that apples were ever taken out of cold storage at that season of the year and marketed in Europe. Why russets should have been chosen for the experiment has puzzled many observers, but for reasons best known to themselves Parisian apple eaters had taken a great fancy to russet apples and wanted nothing else when these could be got.

It was at the suggestion of the pomological division that this kind of fruit was shipped, and the sequel proved the soundness of the judgment.

A large fruit farmer in southern Illinois complained last fall that he was getting next to nothing for his hard red winter apples. He carried his complaint to Mr. Taylor, whom he knew, and asked for advice about sending them abroad. "London," said Mr. Taylor, "has a taste for some other things no more wonderful." "Would you be willing to take a car load of my apples and put them down in London under government auspices if I'll guarantee the expense?" suggested the orchardist. "That is what we are here for," answered the pomologist. So a car load was made up. The apples were eagerly bought in London for somewhat more than \$5 a barrel, which, after all cost of harvesting, packing with special care, railroad transportation to the seacoast, etc., left a very neat return to the owner of the orchard. It did not take long for other Illinois farmers to catch the idea, and before the winter was over thousands of barrels from that part of the country found their way to the London market.

The pomologists at the department had an idea that summer apples, too, would sell in London. We have so many apples in the United States which ripen in midsummer and are delicious to eat, but highly perishable, that it seemed worth while to try to do something with them, and recent experiments of the department with peach shipments had shown that it was possible to send very tender fruit a long distance without spoiling it. Delaware apples were chosen and were packed in quart baskets like peaches, and the baskets carefully laid in crates, all under the eye of the Washington professionals. They went safely and brought about double the price the department people had dared to estimate for them.

The next object lesson was arranged for the benefit of the pear culturists of Niagara county, N. Y. The department undertook to see that its American clients should receive not less than the best home market price for their Bartlett's. The experts supervised the wrapping and packing, personally conducted the cargo to London and put it up at public auction. Once more their expectations were justified. The experiments made with Delaware and Georgia peaches not only have been successful in a pecuniary sense, but have taught shippers here a great deal that they had not guessed before about the possibilities of storing such tender fruit in refrigerated warehouses not merely for ten days or a fortnight, but for five or six weeks, and bringing them out hard and bright and fit for all market conditions. It was simply a question of knowing how and knowing the scientific reason of the how.

Congress appreciates what the department has been doing in these lines and has of late kept it supplied with appropriations for just such work.

The fruit shipping demonstrations are to be broadened this season so as to include strawberries, gooseberries, plums and cherries. There are also to be some experiments with the cold storage of lemons. The department is now laying its plans for a pretty big attempt in which some lemon growers in California, a transcontinental railroad with a terminus in Chicago and a storage company in the latter city will be parties, the government standing whatever loss shall be involved, but the lemon growers getting any profit that may be netted in the end.

Later experiments will be made with oranges, which are supposed to be easier to keep than lemons. There is an additional interest attaching to the stored orange from the fact that the court honors in Europe are already beginning to be paid to the California orange in competition with the oranges of all other parts of the world.

Cold storage of fruit is comparatively unknown in Europe. We date our great advances in that direction from the Paris exposition of 1900, when in order to exhibit American fresh fruit in perfection our department of agriculture had a special compartment built for it in a most storage warehouse at Havre. The fruit was stored in New York, drawn upon as needed, shipped in refrigerating steamers to Southampton and thence out of storage to Havre.

WILL NOT INTERFERE

Statement of the President on the New York Mayoralty Contest.

New York, Sept. 17.—President Roosevelt's attention having been called to the letter of District Attorney Jerome addressed to a member of the Citizens' Union, in which mention was made as to the president's position in the coming mayoralty campaign in this city, the following authoritative statement has been given out:

"It is authoritatively stated that the president's position in the mayoralty situation is as follows:

"The president has not interfered and will not interfere in any way, shape or manner either for or against the nomination of any candidate for mayor. As an individual the president is, of course, keenly interested in the success of any movement for good government in New York city, as in any city in the land, but the president does not regard it as any part of his duty as president to use his position to influence in any way any municipal election."

Paper Makers on Strike.

Rumford Falls, Me., Sept. 17.—Seven hundred and fifty men employed at the International Paper company's mills here have gone out on strike. The strikers objected to working with non-union men.

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Cow on Track Caused Wreck.

Shelton, Conn., Sept. 17.—A cow walking on the track caused the wreck of the south bound New Milford express over the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, but only two men, both of the train crew, were slightly hurt. The engine and baggage car were thrown down a twenty-five foot embankment but the passenger coaches, although derailed, remained upright on the road bed. The accident occurred at a horse shoe curve four miles above here.

Made Short Work of Martin.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17.—Sam McVey, the colored fighter from Oxon, Md., made short work of "Denver Ed" Martin. Martin was knocked out in the first round. Three short arm right handed blows, delivered at close range, landed in the region of Martin's solar plexus, and Martin went down on his face and was counted out.

SIR THOMAS' ILLNESS.

Physicians Declare That He Has Appendicitis.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Sir Thomas Lipton is suffering from "colitis and catarrhal appendicitis," according to an official statement made by his physicians. Assuming the public to be in possession of the fact of the distinguished Englishman's illness, the statement was issued as follows:

"The disease, colitis and catarrhal appendicitis, is progressing favorably, and the condition of the patient is satisfactory."

The statement is signed by Homer M. Thomas, M. D.; George W. Webster, M. D.; and Nicholas Sonn, M. D.

Sir Thomas complained of a pain in his stomach Tuesday morning when he arrived in Chicago to be the guest of Alexander H. Revell and incidentally to look after his business interests here. A few hours later he was compelled to take to his bed in his apartment at the Auditorium Annex. Later the physicians whose names are signed to the foregoing statement held a consultation, and it was decided that the patient must remain indoors for a few days at least.

A banquet in Sir Thomas' honor had been planned for the Chicago Athletic club, but it was, of course, impossible for the guest of honor to go. A coaching trip and a theater party were also planned, but they have been canceled.

No callers are admitted to the sick room, and the hotel proprietors have taken extra precautions to maintain quiet in that part of the hotel.

"Sir Thomas has been feeling ill ever since we left the east," said John Westwood, Sir Thomas' secretary. "He has, we think, been under too great a strain and has attempted to participate in more social events than were good for him. He has had practically no sleep for three nights past and has suffered a great deal. He has been on an exclusively milk diet for three days."

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Ben Jussuf and Six Hundred Imperial Troops Reported Slain.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—Private dispatches from Morocco say that Ben Jussuf, commanding a detachment of the imperial troops, and 600 of his men were recently killed in an engagement with the insurgents. The sultan is reported to have narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

A dispatch received by the French foreign office on Aug. 29 from Morocco said that a large imperial force, which was going to the relief of the troops commanded by the sultan, had been surprised and almost annihilated by insurgents.

The Temps of Paris the same day published details of the engagement, showing that the imperial troops numbered 3,000 men. They were ambushed, with the result that over 1,000 of them, including seven native governors, were killed or wounded.

Quarantine Against New Laredo.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 17.—The Texas state board of health and the federal authorities have established a most rigorous quarantine against New Laredo, Mexico, opposite this city, on account of the appearance of several very suspicious cases of fever which physicians say indicate all the symptoms of yellow fever. One death has resulted thus far. Many people are preparing to leave the city.

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Capital Stock, \$50,000. Surplus and Profits, \$27,949.74

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903	
Loans and Discounts,	\$713,815.98
Stocks and Bonds,	211,700.00
Banking House,	12,500.00
Real Estate,	7,104.17
Cash on hand and in banks,	144,176.61
	\$1,089,296.76
Capital Stock,	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits,	27,949.74
Dividend payable July 1, '03,	1,500.00
Dividends unpaid	15.00
Deposits,	\$1,009,832.02
	\$1,089,296.76

JOHN TROW, President. H. O. WORTHEN, Vice President. H. G. WOODRUFF, Treasurer.
Directors: JOHN TROW, H. O. WORTHEN, A. D. MORSE, C. L. CURRIER, W. A. WHITCOMB, FRANK F. CAVE.

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First Class Real Estate Mortgages, 5 per cent

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STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903.			
Real Estate Loans, all in Vermont	\$458,646.54	Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Loans to cities and towns	61,600.00	Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Other loans	163,296.36	Undivided Profits	7,255.66
U. S. 2 per cent. Bonds at par	23,800.00	Dividends unpaid	972.00
Other U. S. Bonds	13,897.36		
Municipal Bonds	324,771.95		
Bank Stock at par	12,940.00		
Funds on hand	42,097.09	Deposits	\$1,037,821.64
	\$1,101,049.30		\$1,101,049.30

All our Mortgage Loans are made on improved property in the state of Vermont. Interest is credited to depositors April 1st and October 1st in each year, thus giving depositors compound interest. We pay all taxes on deposits not exceeding \$2,000. We should be pleased to do business with you.



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It is an already digested food easily retained by the most delicate stomach. It restores health and strength—supplies the nutriment needed—builds flesh and tissue.

A real malt extract—not an intoxicant; contains less than 2% of alcohol.

All druggists sell it. Prepared by the
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